

(1) recognizes the accomplishments and example of César Estrada Chávez, a great hero of the United States;

(2) pledges to promote the legacy of César Estrada Chávez; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to commemorate the legacy of César Estrada Chávez and to always remember his great rallying cry: “¡Sí, se puede!”, which is Spanish for “Yes, we can!”.

SENATE RESOLUTION 573—TO AUTHORIZE TESTIMONY AND REPRESENTATION IN UNITED STATES V. ROBERTSON, ET AL

Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 573

Whereas, in the case of *United States v. Robertson, et al.*, Cr. No. 21-34, pending in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, the prosecution has requested the production of testimony from Daniel Schwager, a former employee of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, and from Nate Russell and Diego Torres, custodians of records in the Senate Recording Studio, a department of the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§288b(a) and 288c(a)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent current and former officers and employees of the Senate with respect to any subpoena, order, or request for evidence relating to their official responsibilities;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may, by the judicial or administrative process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate; and

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistent with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Daniel Schwager, a former employee of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, and Nate Russell and Diego Torres, custodians of records in the Senate Recording Studio, are authorized to provide relevant testimony in the case of *United States v. Robertson, et al.*, except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

SEC. 2. The Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent Messrs. Schwager, Russell, and Torres, and any current or former officer or employee of their offices, in connection with the production of evidence authorized in section one of this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 574—DESIGNATING MAY 2, 2022, AS “DR. JOHN E. FRYER DAY”

Mr. CASEY (for himself and Ms. BALDWIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 574

Whereas Dr. John E. Fryer practiced psychiatry in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from 1967 to 2003, and was a professor of psychiatry and family and community medicine at Temple University School of Medicine;

Whereas, beginning in 1952, the American Psychiatric Association (referred to in this preamble as the “APA”) classified homosexuality as a mental disorder in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (referred to in this preamble as the “DSM”) and in the revised DSM-II;

Whereas, as a result of the classification and resulting therapeutic protocol, homosexuals in the United States were subject to chemical castration, electric shock therapy, mental institutionalization, and lobotomies;

Whereas the classification was used to demonize homosexuals and other non-heterosexuals as perverts to be feared and loathed and to buttress homophobic statutes and regulations;

Whereas many States would not grant professional licenses to known homosexuals and would revoke licenses from individuals who were later found to be homosexual;

Whereas, in 1971, gay rights pioneers Frank Kameny and Barbara Gittings successfully petitioned the APA for a panel on homosexuality at the APA annual meeting;

Whereas Kameny and Gittings sought to have a gay psychiatrist on the panel, but no one would risk losing their license and professional standing by admitting publicly to being homosexual;

Whereas Dr. Fryer agreed to appear on the panel under the pseudonym of Dr. Henry Anonymous, while in a mask and using a voice modulator;

Whereas Dr. Fryer’s testimony on May 2, 1972, at the APA annual meeting was so powerful that the APA undertook studies to determine whether the classification of homosexuality as a mental illness was based on science or prejudice;

Whereas, in 1973, after study and review, the members of the APA voted to declassify homosexuality as a mental illness;

Whereas, as a result of Dr. John E. Fryer’s courage and articulate presentation as the first psychiatrist in the United States to speak publicly about his homosexuality, the course of civil rights for individuals who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (referred to in this preamble as “LGBTQ”) was seminally advanced;

Whereas, during the human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (referred to in this preamble “HIV/AIDS”) crisis, Dr. John Fryer was among the first, if not the first, psychiatrists to provide professional services to individuals with HIV/AIDS and individuals who had lost loved ones to HIV/AIDS;

Whereas Dr. John Fryer’s contributions to the LGBTQ community have been adapted into the celebrated theater production entitled “217 Boxes of Dr. Henry Anonymous” and the movie “CURED”;

Whereas the Philadelphia Historical Commission has designated the John E. Fryer House at 138 West Walnut Lane, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as historic in the Philadelphia Register of Historic Places;

Whereas the Philadelphia City Council proclaimed May 2, 2022, as John Fryer Day in the city of Philadelphia to mark the 50th anniversary of his testimony on homosexuality at the 1972 APA annual meeting and to commemorate his momentous and seminal LGBTQ civil rights activism; and

Whereas Dr. John Fryer is a civil rights hero and was designated by the Equality Forum as an LGBT History Month Icon in 2016: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 2, 2022, as “Dr. John E. Fryer Day”; and

(2) encourages the Federal Government, States, and localities to continue supporting the teaching of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (referred to in this resolution as “LGBTQ”) history, including

the contributions of Dr. John E. Fryer and other LGBTQ civil rights heroes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 35—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSGENDER DAY OF VISIBILITY

Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. CASEY, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. WARREN, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. BENNET, Mr. HEINRICH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. MURPHY) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 35

Whereas International Transgender Day of Visibility was founded in 2009 to honor the achievements and contributions of the transgender community;

Whereas International Transgender Day of Visibility is designed to be encompassing of a large community of individuals, including individuals who identify as nonbinary, gender-nonconforming, and gender-diverse;

Whereas International Transgender Day of Visibility is a time to celebrate the lives and achievements of transgender, nonbinary, gender-nonconforming, and gender-diverse individuals around the world, and to recognize the bravery it takes to live openly and authentically;

Whereas International Transgender Day of Visibility is also a time to raise awareness of the discrimination and violence that the transgender community still faces, which make it difficult and even unsafe or fatal for many transgender individuals to be visible;

Whereas the transgender community has suffered oppression disproportionately in many ways, including—

- (1) discrimination in the workplace;
- (2) discrimination in educational institutions; and
- (3) subjection to violence;

Whereas forms of transgender oppression are exacerbated for transgender individuals of color, individuals with limited resources, immigrants, individuals living with disabilities, justice-involved individuals, and transgender youth;

Whereas a record number of anti-transgender State bills have been introduced in recent years;

Whereas the transgender community has made it clear that transgender individuals will not be erased and deserve to be accorded all of the rights and opportunities made available to all;

Whereas, before the creation of the United States, Indigenous two-spirit, transgender, nonbinary, gender-nonconforming, and gender-diverse individuals existed across North America in many Native American communities;

Whereas many Native American communities have specific terms in their own languages for the gender-variant members of their communities and the social and spiritual roles these individuals fulfill;

Whereas, while many two-spirit and gender-variant traditions in Native American communities were lost or actively suppressed by the efforts of missionaries, government agents, boarding schools, and settlers, many of these traditions have seen a revival in recent decades;

Whereas transgender, nonbinary, gender-nonconforming, and gender-diverse individuals continue to bravely tell their stories and push for full equity under the law;